

membrane which forms the wall of the funnel; in connexion with this the figures which Lyman has given* of the dorsal spines of several species of *Ophiothrix* may be consulted. In the arms the agreement with *Ophiothrix* lies in the form of the ventral and dorsal scutes, the singleness of the tentacular scales, the glassy texture of the divergent spines, of which the single (free) spine, as in *Ophiothrix*, is spinulose on the sides and at the apex, and, lastly, in possession of the hooks, which are also present in *Ophiothrix*.

Finally, attention may be called to the resemblance which the fin-formation in *Ophiopteron* presents to that of the Pterasteridæ. As in those starfishes, it is precisely the lateral scutes which are homologous with the adambulacral plates, the spines of which in the Ophiuran before us become united by a swimming-membrane to form a fin.

VI.—*Descriptions of a new Genus and some new Species of Cicadidæ belonging to the Oriental Region.* By W. L. DISTANT.

THE following descriptions are the result of an examination of the collection of Oriental Cicadidæ in the Leyden Museum, for which I am indebted to the kindness of Dr. Ritsema, of a small but extraordinary novel collection made in Karwar and forwarded to me by E. T. Atkinson, Esq., and of another small collection received from the southern slopes of the Nilgiris and made by my ever helpful friend G. F. Hampson, Esq. All these species will be subsequently figured.

Gæana Atkinsoni, n. sp.

Head and thorax above black; eyes and a transverse fascia between them, posterior margin of pronotum, two linear obconical spots on disk at anterior margin of mesonotum and its lateral margins, and the cruciform elevation ochraceous; abdomen above and below ochraceous. Head beneath, sternum, and legs black; apical half of face, a transverse spot between face and eyes, and disk and margins of sternum

* "Ophiuridæ and Astrophytidæ, new and old," in Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool. Camb., Mass., vol. iii. no. 10 (1874), pl. iii. figs. 19, 21-25, pl. iv. fig. 25.

ochraceous. Opercula black, their base and outer margin ochraceous.

Tegmina black, the venation, a narrow, oblique, transverse fascia near base, and a straight and wider transverse fascia near centre completely crossing the tegmina ochraceous; two subapical spots and a similar spot in the sixth apical area reddish ochraceous. Wings bright carmine-red, apical and outer margins and a subapical transverse fasciate spot black.

The rostrum reaches the posterior coxæ, the anterior femora are armed with two strong spines, and the body is large and robust.

Long. excl. tegm., ♂ 35 millim., exp. tegm. 85 millim.

Hab. Continental India, Karwar (*Atkinson*).

Gæana Hageni, n. sp.

Body olivaceous brown. Head with the lateral margins of front, pronotum with two oblique, irregular, linear spots on each lateral area, and a small central spot at base blackish. Mesonotum with two central, obconical, castaneous spots at anterior margin.

Tegmina pale greenish, the costal membrane, a somewhat broad apical margin irregularly waved internally, a rounded spot at base of third apical area, and the apical half of inner margin (narrowly) dark brownish. Wings pale bluish green, the apical and outer margins not reaching base, narrowly dark brownish.

Rostrum not quite reaching the posterior coxæ. Face large and tumid, the transverse striations coarse and prominent, central sulcation only prominent at about centre.

Var. *a.* Tegmina with two dark brownish spots, one at base of third apical area and another, smaller, at base of fifth apical area.

Long. excl. tegm., ♂ 32 millim., exp. tegm. 82 millim.

Hab. Sumatra, Tandjong, Morawa, Serdang (*Dr. B. Hagen*). Leyden Mus.

Leptopsaltria nigrescens, n. sp.

Brownish ochraceous, with the following black markings:—Head with the area of the ocelli, the inner margins of the eyes, a spot near bases of antennæ, a spot on each side of front, and a central transverse linear line at base; pronotum with two central lines united at base and the incisures; mesonotum with two central obconical spots at anterior margin, a sub-lateral fascia on each side, and a spot in front of each anterior angle of the basal cruciform elevation; the posterior

margins of the abdominal segments, the margins of the eyes beneath, the apex of the face, the disk of the sternum, the inner halves of the opercula, the abdominal tubercles, and the disk of abdomen.

Tegmina pale hyaline, the basal venation brownish, the apical venation fuscous. Wings pale hyaline.

The rostrum passes the posterior coxæ, the opercula are concave externally, oblique internally, the apices narrowed and angularly rounded.

Long. excl. tegm., ♂ 20 millim., exp. tegm. 56 millim.

Hab. Java (*Van Lansberg*). Leyden Mus.

Dundubia emanatura, n. sp.

♂. Pronotum above either greenish or ochraceous. Abdomen ochraceous. Head with a narrow, reticulated, linear, transverse, black fascia between the eyes enclosing the ocelli and a black spot at anterior lateral angles of vertex; eyes brownish; pronotum with a narrow, black, lateral marginal fascia; body beneath and legs ochraceous, apices of posterior tibiæ infuscated.

Tegmina and wings pale hyaline, the venation pale greenish ochraceous.

The rostrum reaches the intermediate coxæ; the opercula are very narrow, slightly curved outwardly, concave on each side near base, the apex broadly convex and extending to about half the length of the abdomen.

♀. Abdomen with a lateral marginal black fascia on each side.

Long. excl. tegm., ♂ 26 millim., exp. tegm. 72 millim.

Hab. Continental India, Karwar (*Atkinson*); Nilgiris, southern slopes, 3000 feet (*Hampson*).

Dundubia amicta, n. sp.

Allied to *D. majuscula*, Dist., from which it differs by the pronotum having a black sublateral margin, different markings of the mesonotum, which consist of a central longitudinal fascia crossing disk, on each side of which is a shorter oblique fascia, a broad sublateral fascia on each side, and a spot in front of each anterior angle of the cruciform elevation; the tibiæ blackish. Tegmina unspotted, none of the transverse veins infuscated. The opercula are very distinct from those of *D. majuscula*, being very concave on each side, and wider and more broadly rounded at the apices; rostrum about reaching the posterior coxæ.

Long. excl. tegm., ♂ 48 millim., exp. tegm. 115 millim.

Hab. Continental India, Karwar (*Atkinson*).

Cicada coronata, n. sp.

♂. Body above ochraceous; anterior margin of front, a broad transverse fascia at base of head, extending between and behind the eyes, a narrow fascia near lateral margins of pronotum, and a small central transverse linear spot at base of same, four obconical spots at anterior margin of pronotum (the central pair smallest), an irregular spot in front of cruciform elevation, and anterior margins of abdominal segments, black. Body beneath and legs ochraceous; opercula ochraceous, with the lateral margins greyish and with a black spot at inner apical angles; abdomen beneath with the anterior segmental margins, the apical segment, and apex of abdominal appendage black.

The opercula are long and overlapping at inner margins, their outer margins slightly concavely sinuate, their apices convexly rounded; the rostrum reaches the posterior coxæ.

Long. excl. tegm., ♂ 28 millim., exp. tegm. 74 millim.

Hab. Sumatra (*Van Lansberg*, Leyden Mus.).

KAMALATA, gen. nov.

This genus is allied to *Bæturia* and *Karenia* by having the anterior margins of the first dorsal segment of the abdomen neither produced nor sending forward a lobe, thus rendering the tympana visible. Its principal characteristic is found in the vertex of the head, which is laminately produced on each side in front of the inner margin of the eyes in somewhat rectangular processes.

The body is very robust, the abdomen broad and moderately inflated, its lateral margins distinctly keeled beneath; the opercula are short, as in the genus *Pomponia*; the rostrum in the typical species here described about reaching the posterior coxæ, its second joint somewhat compressed laterally and dilated and deeply grooved above; anterior femora robust and spined beneath at apex. Tegmina short, broad, about as long as the body, apical areas eight in number, first longer than the second, basal ulnar area very slightly amplified anteriorly.

Kamalata pantherina, n. sp.

Body above and beneath dark chocolate-brown; head with a longitudinal fascia to front, the margins and a transverse fascia to the ampliations in front of eyes, and a transverse spot at anterior margin of vertex, behind which are two outwardly curved lineate spots ochraceous, eyes luteous; pronotum with

a central black hour-glass shaped fascia somewhat margined and streaked with ochraceous, the posterior margin also ochraceous; mesonotum with two longitudinal waved linear fasciæ, between which near anterior margin are two oblique spots, and the cruciform elevation ochraceous; abdominal segmental margins ochraceous; apices of the femora luteous, anterior and posterior tibiæ annulated at base, intermediate tibiæ both at base and apex with fuscous.

Tegmina pale greenish ochraceous-hyaline, the venation brownish ochraceous; a large pale fuscous spot at bases of second, third, fourth, fifth, and seventh apical areas, some small spots at bases of sixth and eighth apical areas, two very small spots on the margins of third ulnar area, and a series of large marginal spots at the apices of the longitudinal veins to apical areas. Wings pale hyaline, the venation brownish ochraceous.

Long. excl. tegm., ♂ 34 millim., exp. tegm. 75 millim.

Hab. Sumatra (Leyden Mus.).

VII.—Preliminary Notice of new Fossil Chelonia.

By R. LYDEKKER, B.A., F.G.S.

AULACOCHELYS, gen. nov.

I propose this name for *Trionyx circumsulcatus*, Owen, from the Upper Eocene (Lower Oligocene) of Hordwell, which differs from all species of *Trionyx* by the presence of a deep groove in the free border of the costals.

Trachyaspis ægyptiacus, sp. nov.

This species is based on a nearly entire carapace in the Natural-History Museum (no. R. 229) which was obtained during the excavation of the Suez Canal from beds of unknown, but probably Tertiary, age. It is distinguished from the typical *T. Lardyi*, Meyer, of the Swiss Miocene, by the much narrower neural shields.

Trachyaspis has been hitherto known only by detached fragments of the carapace, and has been regarded as allied to *Trionyx* or *Tretosternum*. That it has nothing to do with the former is evident from the presence of epidermal shields; and I am inclined to think from the evidence of the nuchal region of the present specimen that it is equally removed from the latter, of which the affinities are with the Chelydridæ. The nature of the sculpture of the carapace is an